Amusements To-Day. Landson of Music-L'Africaine. Mannes.

Abbey's Park Thentre—Hustin Hijon Opern House—Wat at List Booth's Thentre—Matine—Fron Fron Hunnell's Muncum—Breatway and 9th st. Daly's Theatre—Cluderella at School. Matson. Grand Opera House—Shaun Klus. Matson. Haverly's 14th St. Theatre—Fon on the Bristot. Matless Haverly's Eth Av. Theatre—Fin on the Riverly and the Research of the Reverly's Niblo's Garden—The Boughton. Malines. Madison square Theatre-Madis Kirks. Maines. Mannet Temple—Memerics. Malines. Sen Francisco Open House—Horrous. Malines. Standard Theatre-Billes Taylor. St-taway Hall-Concert.

Pheatre Comique Mulligan's Silver Wedding Hailues. Volon Square Theatre—Raymonds. Wallack's Theater-Tis World. Matines. Windoor Theater-Wiles. Matines.

Subscription Rates.

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Gems of the Star Service.

"This number," said Mr. BRADY in his letter of self-vindication, when referring to the ninety-three Star contracts which had provoked most comment-"this number, as small as it may be in comparison with the whole number, includes all the great national routes.'

When the House committee investigated this business a year ago, inquiries were made as to the cost and the receipts of five Star routes, with the following results:

No. 31,454, from Fort Worth, Texas, to Yuma, Arizo zons: Original pay, \$134,000; increased to \$2390,000; receipts from postage, \$38,194.34.

No. 32,002. From Vinita, Indian Territory to Las Vegas, New Mexico: Original pay, \$4,350; increased to \$150,392.00; receipts from postage, \$5,640,70.

No. 35,051, from Bismarck, Dakota, to Fort Keogh, Montana: Original pay, \$2,350; increased to \$70,000; receipts from postage, \$6,545.77.

No. 87,110, from Rock Creek, Wyoming, to Fort

Custer, Montana: Original pay, \$10,507.25; increased to \$88,708.12; receipts from postage, \$2,493.52.
No. 40,101, from Prescett, Arizona, to Santa Fe, New Mexico: Oracinal pay, \$13,313; increased to \$135,975 receipts from postage, \$10,844.18.

5,000 70 No. 32 024 6,330 00 150,392 03 70,000 00 58,768 12 135,975 00 No. 35 051 2 350 00 6.545 77 15,313 00 .#160.500 25 #741.135 15 #63.718 57

These figures tell the whole story, and they prove incontestably that there was no the corrupt jobbery and collusion to plunder the Treasury which are now made plain to all the world. These are specimens from what Mr. BRADY calls "the great national routes," running through the wilderness, with Indians for population. What the Court House was to Tweed and his gang of thieves, the Star service has been to PRADY and his confederates in and out of Congress.

Contracts aggregating seventeen millions and a half a year for carrying the mails passed through BRADY's hands. Some of them were fortunately regulated by law, and the stealing on that part of the service was comparatively limited. But wherever there was an opening the thieves rushed in and carried off everything they could lay hands on. After doing this they were ready to denounce "Southern outrages," shout loudly for a "free ballot and a fair count." and glorify Manone as the leader of a new dispensation.

Matthew Arnold on Irish Grievances.

It is a striking sign of the times that a man of letters like MATTHEW ARNOLD, who is an outsider in politics, and who writes for a narrow circle of highly cultivated readers, should be aroused to the urgent moment of the Irish question, and should call for more trenchant remedies than even a Liberal Cabinet is disposed to offer. Such a fact shows that the revolution in public opinion touching this great problem is reaching every class of society in England, oot Spencer to our own has coldly shut its eyes to the miseries of Ireland.

The remarkable thing about the remedies proposed by Mr. Annold is that they should be so radical; that a man usually so moderate and circumspect in his opinions should, in this matter, go much further than Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, or even such reformers as Prof. THOROLD ROGERS OF Mr. JOHN MOR-He disapproves of the Three Fs, which form the main groundwork of the Gransrove Land bill, because he does not think the good landlords ought to suffer for the bad, but mainly because, in his view, more efficient steps should be taken to weed out the active cause of hardship and ill feeling. He would abolish the bad landlords altogether, determining the objects of proscription by a Parliamentary commission, whose functions would be analogous to those exercised by the visitors of monasteries in the time of HENRY VIII. He thinks a commission made up of such men as Lord Coleridge, Mr. Samuel MORLEY, and Mr. JOHN MORLEY would find it by no means impracticable to decide what Irish landlords have signally abused their powers during the past twenty or thirty years, and have conspicuously helped to keep alive the feeling of discontent and exasperation. He would have the property of all such landlords confiscated, precisely as was done with the lands of religious corporations three centuries ago, and on the same ground, to wit, that the sins of commission and omission on the part of the proprietors have been a cause of public harm, and have struck at the root of social order. In this case, however, he would have the State pay the dispossessed landlords a reasonable compensation. But by sternly ejecting from the soil of Ireland the men whose exactions and oppressions are mainly chargeable with the disaffections of its people, he believes the British Legislature would go much nearer to cutting out the core of the disease and to winning the good will and confidence of the Irish population than by leaving the bad landlords where they are, in the hope that their hands will be securely tied by the Three Fa.

NOLD's would insure poetle justice, but it would have, we need not say, little chance of gaining the approval of practical legislators. Even more impracticable in the face of the sectarian prejudices which exist among English non-conformists and Scotch Presbyterians, and which, indeed, pervade the whole middle class of British society, is the measure of protection and support which he thinks ought in equity to be extended to the Catholic religion. There is, he reminds us, an established Church in England and an established Church in Scotland; but what claims, he asks, on the grounds of abstract justice, have those establishments to be maintained by grants and by endowments at the public cost, which cannot be urged with equal if not superior cogency on behalf of the Ro-man Catholic Church in Ireland? How should acquiesce in her present relation | ties are thus used for the enhancement of

It may be that this proposal of Mr. Ar-

with Great Britain, unless British lawmakers deal fairly, not only with the property but with the religion of Irishmen? Of course Irish Catholics were not appeased by the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, seeing that this was less a favor to themselves than to the Presbyterians of Ulster and to the non-conformists of Great Britain. They are not satisfied, and, according to Mr. ARNOLD, they never ought to be, until as much is done for them as is done for Anglicanism in England, or

for Presbyterianism in Scotland. Mr. Arnold, of course, knows very well that the idea of paying the stipends of Catholic priests in Ireland as they are paid by Protestant Prussia, and as the salaries of Protestant ministers are paid by Catholic France, would be nauscous and intolerable to the British middle class. But "I hope," he says, "the English people are improvable." That they are so is palpable enough, now that we find a conspicuous representative of Oxford culture, hitherto supposed to represent the predilections of conservative landowners and of the Angilean Church, advocating the summary expropriation of oppressive landlords and the support of the Irish Catholic clergy by the State.

A Case of Conscience.

We have a letter from a young man who wants light on the path of duty. He is nineteen years of age, he informs us, goes to church every Sunday, and teaches a class of nine little boys in a Protestant Episcopal Sunday school. He is attached to these boys, and feels a deep interest in their moral welfare. But he has read PAINE's "Age of Reason," Volney's "Ruins," a little of Vol-TAIRE, and the lectures of BoB INGERSOLL; and he finds his faith in the Bible shaken. He still believes in it, but he does not believe the whole of it.

Moreover, he sometimes uses profane language of a comparatively mild character, and does several other things that are not to be regarded as marks of plety. He knows that he ought not to do these things, he says, but he really cannot refrain from doing them. He still considers himself a Christian, in spite of all his slips and backslidings. But he is not sure that he is a fit person to be teaching in Sunday school, and the doubt troubles him.

We could advise our young friend to better purpose if we knew exactly how much of the Bible he has lost faith in, and how far he is in the habit of straying from the right path. He is rather behind the times in his reading; where one skeptic is made nowadays by Voltaire, Volney, or PAINE, a hundred are made by DARWIN, other reason for this increase of service than | Hembert Spencer, Tyndall, and Huxley. Still, a young man who sharpens his mind against the polished wit of VOLTAIRE and intelligently distinguishes between the vigor and the coarseness of PAINE, ought to think the more clearly and write the more forcibly for his study of these authors. Perhaps this is not an adequate compensation for a shaken faith; but it is better than nothing.

To what extent has this Sunday school teacher's faith been shaken ? If he has simply ceased to believe in the plenary, verbal, and literal inspiration of the Bible, and to accept all the narratives contained in it as trustworthy history, a plain record of events that actually happened as described, he is in the same boat with a host of modern Bishops, Doctors, and Professors of Theology. If, however, he has rejected in his own thoughts the whole supernatural element in the Bible, retaining only the moral precepts which are common to all religions worthy the name, he is unquestionably out of place as a teacher in a Protestant Episcopal Sunday school; and so, we are sure, his rector would have told him long ago, had he submitted the case of conscience to that reverend man for his godly decision.

As to the other cause of our young friend's trouble, the case seems too plain for advice. It is a simple question of choice. Either give up swearing and the other things for which your conscience repreaches you, or give up the class in Sunday school-one or the other, and at once! A young man ought to be ashamed to say in the same breath even that class which since the time of the that he knows he ought not to do certain things and that he can't help doing them. And a man, young or old, who finds himself east through his own weakness for the part of a hypocrite ought to lose no time in getting out of it. It is bad enough to be wicked, but it is despicable to be a hypocrite.

On the whole, our impression is that this young man's rector was ill-advised when he urged him to undertake the religious instruction of those nine small Episcopalians.

The Books Most Read at the Astor Library.

Three-quarters of the books taken out of the circulating libraries are novels. Let us see what sort of works are read most at a great library for study and reference only. The annual report of the Astor Library for 1880 shows that the number of books on its shelves is 192.547, over fifty thousand more than it contained ten years ago. These volumes have been carefully and in the main wisely selected with a view to making the collection cover so wide a field that it should meet the wants of all classes of students. Accordingly, the Astor Library is, beyond doubt, the best in this country for general use by literary workers and those who read for serious purposes.

During last year the total number of readers in its halls was 45,670, and they consulted 146,136 books. There were fewer readers than in 1879 by over six thousand, and it is suggestive to find the revival of business assigned as one of the chief causes of the falling off, the number in 1877 and 1878 having been greater even than in 1879. In a commercial city like New York, the proportion of people who are able to visit this library during the few hours of the day when it is open, is of course smaller when trade is active than when it is dull. Besides, in seasons of prosperity there is probably more disposition to read for amusement only.

But the number of readers has greatly increased within ten years. In 1871 it was only 25,529, while in 1877 it was 52,279; in 1878 it had risen to 53,252; In 1879 it was 51,725; and even in 1880 it was 45,670-over twenty thousand more than ten years before. And yet the Astor Library is accessible to only a small portion of the community, for its books can be consulted at no other times than between 9 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon in summer and 4 in winter, the part of the day when most of the people must give their attention to other occupations than that of studious reading.

There is, however, a steadily increasing desire to use the collection for special researches. Students and scholars engaged in work requiring laborious references to books are admitted to the alcoves of the Astor Library where the works they have occasion to consult are placed, and there they read and write as if they were in their own libraries. The number of these alcove readers was nearly eight thousand last year, against something over five thousand ten years ago. One of the greatest benefits conferred by this store of literature is that encan we expect, he says, that Ireland joyed by these patient workers. Its facili-

special learning and for the extension of

sound and accurate knowledge. The volumes most consulted last year by the readers in the halls belong to the followand wealth of Wimbledon and the feeble condi-

ing departments of literature; English Literature. 13.042 Recyclops link.
United States History II 971 Fremch Literature.
United States History II 971 Fremch Literature.
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United States History. 1702 French Literature.
United History. 1702 French Literature.
United States History. 1702 Jurispiriolate.
United States History. 1702 French Literature.

Not quite two-thirds of the whole number of volumes consulted belonged to the above classes. Even if we allowed for a considerable share of fiction in the departments of American, English, French, and German literature, we should get as the proportion of novels read not one-tenth part of the total of books consulted; whereas in the circulating libraries three-quarters of the books

sought are novels. It will be observed that heraldry and genealogy hold the sixth place in the above table, and that nearly five thousand volumes on those fascinating subjects were in demand last year. Every annual report of this library shows a proportionate eagerness on the part of its readers to plunge into the mysteries of heraldry and genealogy. When people have come up in the world, they often like to connect themselves with great families of the past; and some of them will spend much valuable time in more or less fruitiess efforts to get an excuse for so doing. Even in this democratic republic there are many thousands of men who are engaged in the hunt for a heraldic device which they can flatter themselves into believing they have a right to put on their silver, their coach panels, their rings, or their note paper. Probably if they were more entitled to armorial bearings by the usages of heraldry, they would not have to search so long for them.

The principal subject which engaged the attention of the alcove readers was that relating to patents. Much more than half of them pursued this study, which always holds the first place in their interest. The rest were occupied in the examination of works in every department of literature, science, and the arts. The same subjects which were most prominently studied in the halls were investigated in the alcoves, in different proportions, however; while the departments of Scandinavian history and literature of Orientalia of history of the American Indians, of music, of archeology, and of architecture, were there much more

largely pursued. Mr. Asron has erected for the library during the year an additional building on the north, sixty-five by one hundred feet, and next June it is proposed to make the connections with the old structure. A new and enlarged entrance hall will be made for the combined building, and the work these alterations will necessitate is likely to compel the close of the library to the public for three or perhaps four months-until October, it is feared.

With a characteristically benevolent concern for the soul of his neighbor, Deacon Richt-And Smith, like the truly good man that he is, recently uttered this word of warning: " If HALSTEAD M. is not careful, his Satanic Majesty will put his toot down."

Such a proof of the truly good man's solicitude for his spiritual welfare should have touched the heart of the Field Marshal commanding the Cincinnati Commercial, and moved him to repentance. But it didn't. Instead, it moved him to levity and scoffing, as follows: "Well, you are intimate with Satan-tell him to put his foot down and see what comes of it. Or you can tell him to go in search of the deannette fir all we care. Tell him to use of the said for said up and down and back and for th, any way he has a mind to; for he is a laded traut.

This paragraph, it will be noticed, contains wo distinct assertions. The first is that Deacon RICHARD SMITH is intimate with Satan. This is preposterous on its face, and is doubtless to be taken as a pleasantry. Deacon RICHARD SMITH has, indeed, had relations of greater or ess intimacy with a florid fraud residing at present in Fremont, in the State of Ohio; but that is neither here nor there. The second asertion is that Satan is a faded fraud. This is a point in dispute, and we have no desire at this time to take a hand in the controversyleast of all against such a redoubtable antagonist as the Field Marshal, who is as much at home in the subtleties of theology as in the

But when Deacon RICHARD SMITH affirms that the Field Marshal, "believing in neither God nor the devil, naturally has a dislike for moral laws and their enforcement," we are fain to hope that the truly good man may have been misinformed by his wicked partners. Palsehood and calumny come as easy to those depraved persons as breathing.

The Rev. Dr. NOAH PORTER of Yale College is still in the endorsement business. At a public dinner the other evening he told the New Haven tradesmen that he had met President GARPIELD in an intimate way, and could youch for him as a man who stood " far beyond reproach in the affections and the honor of every man who has had an opportunity of knowing what he is."

Kentuckians pride themselves as much on their orthodoxy as on their whiskey, their horseflesh, and their handinoss with firearms; hence it required no little courage or no little rashness for the Rev. FRANK D. MOORE, pastor of the First Pre-byterian Church of Covington, to go into his pulpit and tell his astonished elders and congregation that the Sunday law of the State was all wrong, that ordinary pleasure-taking on the first day of the week was not sinful, and that the so-called Christian Sabbath was without warrant in Scripture. For these and the like utterances his Presbytery censured him at the time, and has now suspended him from all the functions of the Gospel ministry. Before sentence was passed he rejected with scorn the advice given him, as he asserts by some of his cierical brethren to go on peaceably and comfortably and leave the Sunday question alone. He also gave notice that if his ordination vows bound him to obediently discover in the Bible all the dogmatic definitions of the Confession of Faith, and not to find anything else there, then he recanted the vows. Mr. Moone is popular in Covington, and it seems to be expected that he will now imitate the example of the Rev. Prof. Swing, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and other estrayed orthodox pulpiteers, by setting up a church of his own.

The sooner the Republican Senatorial aucus runs out the plank and invites Mr. GEORGE C. GORHAM to take a walk, the better for the party's reputation and prospects

Mr. JOHN GORDON SPRIGG, the Cape Town Premier, who lately distinguished himself by refusing to allow medical stores to go through the colonial lines on a mission of humanity to the Basuto wounded, on the ground that this act might enable the enemy to prolong the war. has just barely escaped a vote of censure in the House of Assembly by a majority of three in a body of seventy-one members. He has, however, received a decided vote of censure from the great body of public opinion beyond the Cape, among those who have noted the methods of carrying on what is called civilized warfare in South Africa.

To-day the rifle-shooting season opens at Creedmoor with four matches—the Remington gold prize, the Winchester running deer, the We Will military match, and the Bailard. Next Wednesday a new and interesting match at long range, with eleven moderate prizes. will be contested. It is very desirable that a strong effort should be made by the friends of Creedmoor to put the interests of the range on a firm

ble value to the National Guard, and in developing a general familiarity with rifle practice Yet it languishes for the need of pecuniary support. A comparison between the stability

tion of Creedmoor is not creditable to the latter. One of the provisions of a bill prepared for introduction into the Massachusetts Legislature makes it the duty of every hotel or restaurant using eleomargarine on its tables to put up a notice, in a conspicuous place. "Oleomargarine served here." This ought to satisfy those people who, it is claimed, like the product of beef fat and acids better than dairy butter. They can transfer their patronage to the restaurants and hotels where their favorite delicacy is served, and enjoy it with full knowledge of what they are eating.

WILL PRESIDENT GARFIELD GO ON?

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- " I have no personal feelings to gratify; certainly I am the enemy of no one in this business; all I want is to make this a clean department," says Postmaster-General James. No one doubts his perfeet sincerity. He has dismissed Mr. French, Brady's chief clerk, whose crime was not of participating in the awindles, but because, having knowledge of them, he did not make them known. This looks like making French the scapegoat. There is Typer all the while. He, it is understood, does not pretend to ignorance of what was going on, only he didn't feel it his duty to interfere! Therefore, "Why not Tyner?" And lot me say to Mr. James, it is a question which, for his own reputation and the good of the service, he will have to answer if he expects to maintain his good standing. If in dismissing the poor devil of a canting minister, French, he is truly endeavoring to make a clean department, how does he expect to be fully trusted so long as Typer is not touched, who through thick and thin, alternately as Postmaster-General and Assistant, at all times there and on duty, and bound to know what was going on, yet never raised as much as a whisper? If he was ignorant of it he is almost as bad as if he parti-cipated in the fraud. No one will believe that the tail can for so long a time wag the head, and the head be all right. If Mr. James proceeds on any other presumption he will make a mistake A head thus wagged, even if not positively guilty as a participant, is something to be got rid of on the shortest notice. You can't make French the lamb of sufficient sacrifice.

What is the rule in business? Does the mill

proprietor retain the superintendent under whose management stealing has been going on for years, not by stealth and by bits, but notoriously and by the wholesale? Typer, it is understood, does not pretend to have been ignorant of Brady's doings. He didn't think best to interfere-that's all! Well, most people will say that Mr. Tyner had better step aside for some one who will think it his duty to interfere in such cases. View this matter as you will, the question arises at every point: "Why not Tyner?" If Mr. James does not comprehend this now, he will presently. A clean department with Tyner there, and frequently the head of it, will be a stupendous sham, It might do for Garfield; it will not do for Mr. James. It is not necessarily discreditable to a department chief that a subordinate turns out a scamp, It is the retaining of a scamp that is discreditable. Where the chief fails to do his duty by cutting off the scamp's official head, the presumption will inevitably be that the scamp dominates the chief, in which case the chief comes to be no better than the scamp himself.

The Stalwarts are in danger of being saddled with the Star swindles by the course of Brady's newspaper here. He it understood that the Garfield-Biaine motives its get some advantage of the Stalwarts. If the Prosulent wanted to stamp out fraud, why did he not set his foot down held all he had been took his office as to-day. Only this A heavy blow at Conkling was meant by moving on Brady's Co. That is all there is offit, so far as the White House is concerned. James knew nothing of the intended removal of Brady. It is true James had for some time been scarching into things; but Garfield had no new knowledge; he only had a new motive for using old facts and he is likely to deal with things of the kind in the future only as the motive happens to be, apart from the integrity of the service. Not in our day is a Credit Mobilierist, a salary grabber, or a De Golyer agent going to become a true reformer. Not he!

It very frequently is the case that exposed swindlers aver that some enemy or other is say that Mr. Typer had better step aside for some one who will think it his duty to interfere

It very frequently is the case that exposed swindlers aver that some enemy or other is persecuting them. In this case it is Hinds that is persecuting Brady and the rest of them. Of course Hinds must be a seamp. That's a way to make themselves out honest men. But the reasoning is not perfect—far from conclusive.

Garfield begins to swagger. He declares that he is going to probe to the bottom the whole business. If he urobes an inch beneath the surface he will come to Dick McCormick, the ornamental gentleman from Arizona, member of the Republican National Committee, Chairman on Resolutions at the Chicago Convention, the gentleman who destined the Berlin mission because private business would not permit him to acceut, the man of utility generally in the Hayes business combination, and the adopted of the Garfield-Baine Administration, by which he was being saved up for something nice—but McGrandel. If Mr. Garfield Long a little. It very frequently is the case that expose Haves business combination, and the adopted of the Garfheid-Baine Administration, by which he was being saved up for something nice—Dick McCormich! If Mr. Garfheid goes a fittle deeper he will find—well, let them come out in regular order; "the woods are full of them." You can't miss them when you come to know who they are, which will be soon enough. But for the present why not Trace? There's your man, Mr. Garfheid. You needn't "probe" for him. He is right under your nose—the officer who has weathered through all the Sarr business, lived on \$3.500 a year and saved up something handsome, starting clean from the machinery of the Court of Bankruptey, now Second Assistant, now Postmaster-General, and so on, through twelve years of the swindles which you, Mr. Garfield, are going to probe to the very bottom! Mest people will say, better take the one that's on tep and has been there all the while. Everybody is saying. Mr. Garfield, why not Tener? Cease your swagger and answer that, brother Garfield, as a good Disciple and true Hiramite.

The Fraud in Dakota Land Claims

WAHPETON, April 22.-Dakota land agents ire an enterprising class of men. One of their methods is to find a young man who does not want to file a claim upon Government land, and give him five, ten, twenty-five, or fifty dollars for the use of his name. They then make out an application for a homestead entry in his name, furnishing the required fees. The young man has no fatention of residing upon his claim, or of making improvements upon it, but in due time he receives his filing papers. When six months are up, the agents prove up on the caim in behalf of the young man. They bring his withnesses, swearing that he has resided upon and improved his claim according to the requirements of the law. As large a loan as possible is secured upon the land. A portion of the money is applied in payment for the land at Government price, and the enterprising agents put the rest of it in their own pockets. The capitainst who loans the money is secured by a mortgage upon the land, which no one has the slightest thought of redemming. It is probable that many Eastern capitalists will find themselves rich in Western lands at the end of a few years. It is impossible to tell how extensive this practice is, but it is probable that many hundred thousand acrees of Government land are thus annually turned to a use which is eatirely foreign to the spirit and intention of the homestead laws. man has no intention of residing upon his

Women Must Preach in the Orthodox Churches.

From the Advance. Among the churches of the interior and the West the question is answering itself. The logic of events leaves only one reply. Necessity knows no law, We have hundreds of churches, the membership of each of which is not more than two or three dozen. We have not far from a score in which, when the brotherhood vote, there is always a unanimity. For the brotherhood numbers precisely—one. In our churches, generally, the female membership is double, if not triple or quadple, the male. And often each woman is worth two of e men. To suppress the sisterhood in such a church and depend on the brethren-or the brother-to susmin the prayer meeting would be like leaving the organ owsidle and expecting the ratiling of the keys to

From the Syntaglield Heputtings A million dollars of marriage portion is said to have gone with Whitelay Reid's bru

A practical art journal of modest pretensions and in inexpensive form, but both interesting and use (u), is the Bone December and Shool of Decimal London, published here by the International News Company. There is hardly any subject concerning the building, fur nishing, or adornment of the dwelling house which is not treated and illustrated in its columns.

Mr. George Gemunder of Astoria, who is probably the first living maker of violing, has published s small book, the Progress in Violos Making. It con-ains information valuable to both processional and amatour artists, with several interesting anecdotes tell ing how the most experienced experts have been decrived by Mr. Germander's imitations of the violins of th

MR. CONKLING DEFEATS THE ADMIN-ISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The Republicans allowed themselves to be buildezed by Mr. Conkling at their double-headed caucus on Wednesday. With a clear majority for going into executive session and for proceeding with the only business for which the Senate had been convened, this Senator smacked his whip over the heads of his associates, and they feil into

line like so many slaves on an old plantation, Caucus rules conscience, makes cowards scorns the demands of duty, sneers at the public interest, and has no higher motive than to enforce party discipline. The men who have prated for six weeks over the "rights of a constitutional majority," and who have assailed an equal number of Senators as a treasonable minority for resisting the consummation of the Mahone bargain, were the very first to bare their

backs to Conkling's lash.

Hoar and Dawes, who had twice consulted with the President, and who knew his desire that the pending treaties and nominations should be acted upon without further delay, were among the foremost to give in. They cowered before Conkling, and were afraid to express more than meek opinions in regard to the deadlock. The minority triumphed by

sheer audacity, and carried the caucus. Every hour of delay is precious to Conkling in his war against the nomination of Robertson, who is now charged at Washington with being the retained agent of the New York Central Railroad in the State Senate. In this crusade Conkling is ready to make any and every sort of bargain. Originally he was flores against Stanley Matthews, William E. Chandler, and Don Pardee. Now his opposition is subdued, and he is open to arrangements in all

His first point is to reject Robertson, and to accomplish that object he proposes to exchange votes with Southern Senators, on the basis of so-called Senatorial courtesy. That is to say, if

so-called Senatorial courtesy. That is to say, if they will stand by him in asserting as a rule of action that wherever the two Senators from a State make personal objections to a nomination it shall be rejected, he and his friends will stand by them in similar cases.

This proposition to bargain with Senators, who are daily denouncing a bargain made through Conkling's henchman with Mahone, has been listened to and has gained some adherents among those who have no other weapons wherewith to light objectionable nominations. Stalwart as he is, and ferce as he has been in denunciation of the South, Mr. Conkling has not bestiated to utilize Frye's speech as a means of exciting the passions of Southern Senators to whom he has become suddenly gracious and condescending.

His second point is to secure the election of George C. Gorham as Secretary of the Senate, who edits the Conking-Brady organ, and ally misrepresents and abuses the Democratic side of the Senate for interposing difficulties in the way of his drawing the sainty of that office.

Mr. Conkling realizes the danger of going into executive session, for, with all his boasting, he

mr. Conking realizes the danger of going into executive session, for, with all his boasting, he has no confidence in an up-and-down vote on Rebertson. If he had, there would be no time wasted in conferences and in committees to bridge over the chasm which separates the two factions. All his artifices betray weakness, and if the Administration had had one Senator of real courage to confront him in cancus the deadlock would have been ended on Thorsday morning.

The Republicans are responsible for the obstruction of the business of the Senate. They have attempted not only to violate a settled using in the election of officers at an executive accession, but they have tried to complete a corrupt bargain by choosing a Secretary and Sergeantat-Arms distated by Mahone in consideration of his vote, by which they got the committees.

The Chinese treaties have been rudely thrust aside to carry out this contract, and all the important nominations are left untouched, because Mr. Conkling orders the Senate to stand still. The people of California and of the Pacific coast will, and ought to, hold Mr. Miler to account for this culpable neglect of the reaties in which they are so much interested.

Washington, April 28.—The appointment by WASHINGTON, April 28.-The appointment by

the Republican caucus of a committee to selec what shall and shall not be considered in executive session, and the agreement that when one or both Republican Senators from a State object to a nomination it shall not be considered, is an arrangement little less than ironclad. " Let the can Senator of the Stalwart order, a regular Three Hundred and Sixer; "if they can make headway against that sort of thing, let them have all they can make out of it. When we get ready we will do the next thing. What that will be we'll let them know when we are ready."

This Stalwart spoke the sentiment that doubtless dominates now, and may dominate for sometime. "While some of Garfield's nominations that are innocent may be disposed of, which may be done at any time, there will be no yielding, not an inch, on the question of choosing the officers. We have got where we couldn't yield if we felt so disposed, but we are not disposed not one of us, not even John Sherman or Eugene Hale. As to that, there can be no breaking the deadleck. The Democrats may leave the Senate without a quorum, but they won't worry us out. I'm preparing to stay here some time yet." have all they can make out of it. When we get

time yet."
On the other hand, the Democrats aver they will never yield. So there they stand, with certain facts in the background which qualify all their brave pretensions. A good many Sentensions.

tain facts in the background which qualify all their brave pretensions. A good many Senators have pressing business that calls them away; others have arranged for their summering with their families, a recreation they stand in need of, and, at any rate, are discosed to take, even if it leaves the Senate without a quorum. As many Republicans as Democrats are thus minded; and I am disposed to think that, unless something takes place to change the situation, it is not an unlikely contingency that the Senate will be left without a quorum. That something else will probably be that enough Democrats will break from the captus to end the matter by ciceting Gorham and Riddleberger. That such a disposition netually exists is no secret. Not at once, however.

The imperious Conkling is seemingly more confident than ever concerning the New York Custom House. Referring to Garfield 3 desire for action by the Senate: "Very natural," said Mr. Conkling: but there is no occasion for that Gen. Garfield, as President, has made his nominations. There his part ends, and there the Senate's begins. Supposing the President had delayed to make his nominations for the Senate's thought he should have done; does any one maintain it would have been competent for the Senates call on the President and ask him for an expianation? Mr. Garfield doubtless thinks he has done his dury. It is the province of the Senate to judge of that, at least as to the nominations; and our own duty is in our own keeping." et as to the nominations; and our own duty is in our own keeping."

The Thieves' Organ at Washington.

The editor of a Washington newspaper which nier all its recent that ges of management has been the obsistent a poligist or official rescality and public planler seems to have taken ileady's last sub-contract, in the shape of an agreement to use the weapons of the blackguard against all who dare to question his employer's honesty. If this service is paid for in proportion to its opiousness, it ought to make serious inroa is even on the eguted wealth of Gen. Brady; if it is valued by its effect on Brady's character, it is he who ought to be recom-pensed, nothis employee.

While the abuse of a newspaper once controlled by

Murtagh and now owned by Brady and edited by Gorham would reem to be of very little importance to anybody, the fact that the Republican Pensionshave selected its editor for the highest office within their gift gives its opinions a prominence which they certainly do not deserve. Gerham has, through the Senate struccie over organization, become a sort of personal issue in Republican politics, and the foremost representatives of the party have assumed a certain responsibility for his charact And yet, day after day, the man publishes in the newspaper which he directs the most scurrilous induced does in regard to the President of the United States, and the tool wanton abuse of all who are beining the President to discover the amount of the steal which by the con invance of Gen. Brady has been perpetrated on the Gov. ernment of the United States. One day the inquiry into the star route contracts is called an "infamous vitriol throwing enterprise," and it is asked whether the Fresi dent or Pestmaster General deserves the credit for it On another the Administration is charged with being under the influence of Tildes, of supplying "the polecats of the press" with a festival, and much more to the same purpose. Would it not be well to have it understood that the Republican Senators of the United States cannot afford to be responsible for an unscrupulous journalistic brave like George C. Gorham?

The Beautles of New Hampshire.

From the Springheld Republican Stilson Hutchins of the Washington Post has School, Hills Macheser lines about the altractions of New Brumpshire as the "manuses amplantum," and in order to do some thing practical toward retalering the State at tractive, offers there or rises of \$50), \$256, and \$100 for the best four miles of root that shall be constructed in the countries of Merrimac. Beking, Carroll, Gratten, and Coss between May 1 and Sout. I.

The points to be considered shall be reached, present condition. He also wants a find ruised to sent forth returner, but to whose muchus and by the and of chatgaraphs and skytches of every attractive part of the State, there may be impressed upon "ontsile hardarians the hexhaustible inpressed upon "ontsile hardarians the hexhaustible beauties and paniessa of the too forthesis has designed by attractive may be also as a superior of the good old transfer etate."

From the Communic Commercial. Why not punish persons for setting the woods

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

A Sweeping Change in the Course of Study

that has Provoked Criticism. The graduates of the University of the City of New York and many other old friends of the institution have been very much exercised in their minds for the last few days on account of the action of the Board of Council, or a part of that Board in voting on Tuesday evening last to abolish the academical department. There are thirty-two members of the Council. Only seventeen were present at Tuesday evening's meeting, and the proposition to discontinue the academic department after July 1 was carried by a bare majority of one, the vote being nine in favor to eight against. Of the fifteen member of the Council who were not present, i is known that several have expressed positive indignation at the action taken at the meeting.

member of the Council who were not present, it is known that several have expressed positive indignation at the action taken at the meeting, and that they are determined to bring the matter up before the next full meeting of the Council, with the hope of having the proceeding of Tuesday evening reseinded.

Dr. Howard Crosby, the Chancellor of the University, was the leader in the opposition to the scademical or undergraduate department, and he was ably seconded by Dr. D. St. John Roosa, who is a professor in the medical department of the University and a member of the Council. These two contiemen argued that the University ought to aim higher, and substitute a post-graduate department. Chancellor Crosby said he knew that this was the intention of the founders of the University, as he had heard them say so repeatedly in his father's own parlor when he (Dr. Crosby) was a mere child.

This argument was met by Mr. Charless Builer, the only one of the original founders now left, who said that during all his fifty years connection with the University be had never heard of any such thing until it was brought up by Dr. Crosby, whose connection with the University dated tack only ten years. As he understood it the object and purpose of the founders and benefactors of the institution. The old Scotch Presbyterians and those of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal institution. The old Scotch Presbyterians and those of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal institution. The old Scotch Presbyterians and those of the Reformed Outch persuasion did not care to have their future ministers educated under such strong Protestant Episcopal institution. The old Scotch Presbyterians and those of the Reformed Outch persuasion did not care to have their future ministers educated under such strong Protestant Episcopal influences, and the result of it was that the University of the City of New York was founded.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, an old graduate of the University, and for many years past a member of the Council, says it will be a great shame

applied to the maintenance of the academical department.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, another member of the Council, says it will be a great shame to abolish the academical department, if for no other reason than that it will take away the occupation of a number of teachers who have spent the most of their lives in almost parental devetion to the institution, and that for the poorest kind of recompense.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Cresby denied that his object was to abolish the academical department, but merely to suspend it for a number of years, until a sufficient fund had accumulated to enable them to sustain it without loss.

The New Northwest. From the Chicago Tribuns

A foreign despatch says; "Contracts have en made to carry 60.000 congresses from Norway and sweden to America" as fast as stramers can doit. It is probable that 40,000 of this great number will be settled on land in Microsota and Dakota this season. Minnesota is now swarming with Scandinavians, and it will swarm still more before the end of the year.

Dakets, however, is the Territory into which not only

the Norwegians and the Swedes are pouring, but the Canadians, Nova Scottans, Scotch, and North Germana That vast Territory in a few years will overflow with oreigners of the very choicest class. Nearly all thes it, and commence breaking up the soil and getting in crops. They are a class of emigrants who have received good educations and moral home training, and are nearly all members of the Church, chiefly Protestant. The bulk of them were farmers in their own countries, and intend to resume that honest and independent business in their new homes in the West.

The remainder of the 60,000 forthcoming Scandinavi

and towns of the West, and find employmentationce Some of the females will go into domestic service, and ble Government land that can be had on homstead terms that is, for the occupation. West of Dakota the country is short of rain, and cannot be depended upon for crop without artificial irrigation, and considerable portions o Dakola lie in the region of deficient raintall, and other iana, which is susceptible of easy and profitable cultivation. But the good land is being taken up rapidly. We urds foreigners-will find their way into Dakota this year, adding nearly 100,000 to its population.

A half dozen lines of railway are penetrating the Terri-ory even faster than the advancing wave of emigration. Information About the University of Ver-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There re no students now in the University of Vermont wh are studying agriculture, and there have been but two tudents in that department since it was established ome sixteen years aco. Last year the trusiees of the diege off-red prizes and scholarships to a limited numcollege off-red prizes and scholarships to a limited num-ber of farmers one who atould r due the largest number of husl-ess of corn or potatics on a siven area of ground. They are doing good work at the university but the term accicultural college is nevely a tail to the kite to keep an appropriation and school the tarmers. It is to keep an appropriation and school the tarmers. It is not more peculiar in Vernon it than it is slew here. If Vernon't would consolidate her three colleges it would be an advantage to the State. The State is too small to maintain three separate institutions success-tually.

The Land League Still Popular. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many copic may inver from the meagre accounts of Land league doings in the daily newspapers that the move neutis declining. This, however, is not the case. The reception given to Charles & Parnell, M. P., and T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in Cork, on the 19th last, is proof that O'Comor, M. P., in Cork, on the loth list, is proof that the people of Ireland are thoroughly in carnest, and are not to be imministed by corroins as easily as the British Government thought. Early thousand assembled under a terming rain to listen to these gritteners. The farmers from the surrounding country and the workingnen of the city yield with each other in honoring them. Before entering the city file horses were taken from fore carnings, and if was dearn by men through the principal streets. A similar occurrence would have taken before in Manchester on the 14th but for the persistent removes raises of Mr. Parnell. Ten thousand people assembled in the letter city.

in the latter city.

I would acknow my countrymen to ask their friends at
home to send out the Irish in wavaning containing the ac-country of the investor land meeting their are almost daily
heat in Ireland and it begined. Sensian Manage.

Better Attendance Wanted at the Astor Libeary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not so ery long ago that renders could obtain a book in the Asor Labrary without trouble or delay. Now this seems to se impossible. In the north room the attendants are one adult and two small boys of 0 or 10 years of age. These addit And two alian by a series of the early as a lines and the series of the series of the early do the earl

An Alleged Cure for Small-Pox.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A thornightly qualified medical man, a friend of mine, has re-ently, in the course of his practice, come upon what he cheves and uses as a specific remedy for small pox. He refuses to make it known himself, but permits me to do refuses to make it known himself, but permits ind to do so. The remedy is the bi-larirate of potash, the common cream of tartar of the dring store two ourses dissolved in builting water, with the innes of a lexion and sight a side of lex the patient drink as innes of a lexion and sight a side of lex the patient drink as made as he have been as the side of the side

Heer hegs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sar: If the oard of Aldernich would pass an ordinative compelling sation keepers to keep their boor to a looke their sa-looks, would that step a great deal to the suess and transford. It is shauchi to say to do the said about draining beer kees.

Heavy Insurance Award, From the B-field Evening News. The total award to Dr. R. V. Pierce by the committee of adjustment for the incoming community.

count of loss and damage to the Palace Frotel and its ontents is \$255,701 bu

Take rational care of your cold at once by using br. Jayme's Expectorant and you will save much werr, and render less taken the development of a dangerous throat or lung dacase.—Left

SUNDEAUS.

... The last two steamers from China to San Francisco brought nearly a thousand Chinese each

The autograph fan is the latest inven-

tion. It is made of parchment, and distinguished per sonages can write their names on it. -The Chicago Inter-Ocean says that the market in that city is giutied with wild duck of every kind and name. Single sportsmen long eighty to 100 a

day, and, unless the law steps in, there will in a less years be none left.

The father of the present Duke of Suther

— The latter of the present Duke of Suther.

Land was thirty seven when he married the Ducliess, whi
was a daughter of Lord Carlisic, and was only seventees
He was deaf, a man of delicate sensibilities and large
humanitarianism. The hospitalities of Dunrobin Caste,
where Americans were welcome, were numificent.

—At the launch of the new Cunardel

Servia, built by Mesera Thomson, Clydebank, Mr. J. B. Thomson said that the first vessel they built for the Cumar Company measured 128 feet long, 50 feet beam, and it feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 175 tons. That vess was still working, and likely to work for a long time.

The inhabitants of that part of Chester.

England, near the Cathedral Church of St. John's men roused about 2 o'clock in the morning of April 14 by a terrible crash of falling masoury and the clauger of bella. Hall of the tower of St. John's Church, which rese to -Five hundred acres of land around Yorktown have been purchased by the committee as sociation formed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Lord Cornwallis's surrender. The land will be be

tifully laid off as a parade and camp ground for the French and American soldiers. The new building will be erected near the site of the village. Virginia is anticipating a lively celebration of this anniversary -Chicago has a Mormon church, founded by the followers of the original Joseph Smith, but it does not countenance polygamy, and claims that the following passage was in the unmutilated Book of Mormon: "Wherefore, my brethren, hear me, and hearken to the word of the Lord; for there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife and cone have none, for I, the Lord Ged, delightesh in the chastity of woman."

-At a mass meeting held in Zurich, At a mass meeting field in Zurich, Switzerland, to protest sgains Revelan and German threats, and to vindicate the right of saylium to political offenders, one of the speakers and that dermany would doubtless seeize the first opportunity, such as might be offered by a European war, to take possession of Switzerland and endeavor to annex it, and he suggested as the best remedy for this danger "an application for sion to the American Union as the fortieth State in the great Republic."

-Prince Oscar of Sweden, who is engaged to the Princess Victoria, has an income of 100,000 Swedish crowns and 60,000 crowns of Norway, constituing a capital which yields \$45,000. Besides this he has inher-ited from his grandmother Josephine, the daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, the sum of one million of franca His mother, a daughter of the Duke of Nassau thoug acknowledging her husband's descent from one of Bona-parte's rude soldiers, is anything but proud of the rem-niscence. It has been a very difficult task for Queen Victoria, too, to induce her daughters-in-law to show any kindness to the Empress Eugenie or interest in her. —An English writer, referring to the mel-

ancholy atmosphere of St. Petersburg, ascribes it to the fact that the city is nothing more nor less than a huge prison, with about 150,000 jailers in civil and ministry uniform to look after about 500,000 prisoners, of whom a tithe, perhaps, may be legally or illegally desirous of having a free Constitution established, while the remaining nine-tentia do not know what a free Constitution is are not fit to enjoy its privileges, and would not kno what to do with a Constitution if they got one, beyond setting forth, much more swiftly than their own sledges ever travelled, post-haste to the devil, mandanely

-According to the London World, it is not to be supposed, because Abhotsiord is let to Baron Grant, that the family of Sir Walter Scottis "virtually extinct" The novelet's daughter who married Lockhart letts daughter, who married Mr. Hope, Q.C., better known as Mr. Hope-Scott; their daughter, again, married the Hon. Joseph Maxwell, who also assumed the famous patronymic. And there is now more than one little Maxwell-Scott to call Sir Walter great-great-grandfather There is no prospect of Abbotsford passing out of the hands of the family, though the owners may accept a temporary tenant while they are enjoying more semal clumates than that of Scotland.

-A few years ago John Peck became a Boston car conductor, and during the first week or two he was dreadfully vexed at the frequency with which his cargot off the track. One day the end of a rail flow up and stock in the car, and that high, utterly discussed, he threw on his place. In the season that followed he took the matter into consideration, and in a few days called on the superintendent of the line he had left and said he could make a "chair" which would remedy the trouble. The officer was at first incredulous, but Peck produced models which were deemed satisfactory, and was told to make a trial. To day Peck's patent railroad chair, for which he secured several patents, is used by all Boston street railroads, and on many great steam roads

-The Persian correspondent of the Lonknown among the Nomads, the Derguez and Attack war riors had from beforets with sliding nose guard, and were shirts of chain mail. These defensive arms were very efficacious against light curved climeters and such rejection as arrows. With the general introduction of firearms the botmet and mail ceased to be wern Shits can now be bought here for very little. I saw one the other day, belimet and all, sold for 25 trancs. One sees also the curious stone rings form the left though by the Turcoman archer save it from the rehound of the howstring. To is the Persian for an arrow, and comes a bow; and thench the mion of the two sounds very like the present name of the descentants of the famous archers of onto word Turenman."

-A curious document was presented to Prince Bismarck the other afternoon in the state of the anti-Semitic petition, which has been going about the empire for signatures for the last six months, and white some at imposing restrictions on the immigration of Jess into Germany, at excluding them from certain walks of activity altoge her, and, in fact, at unlong much at the legislation of the past in their favor. Silesia, which has seen most assidgously worked upon by the anti-Sampes. as being the channel through which the westward strend of Jowish immigration mostly more, has a none costib-med a fifth of the total number of signatures, while Con-tenburg follows with 38,000, including 12,000 (non-Ber-tenburg follows with 38,000, including 12,000) (non-Berin; Westpiralta, with 27,300; the Rivine province with 20,000; while south Germany has made but a best slow of intelerance. Baten, with Hohenzellern, souther only 000, and Bayeria 9 000. The King of Bevare, it may e remembered, issue f an order strictly helicalization runnent officials to further in any way the meyonical which had begun to show sizes of specific in his been tory. The Catholic districts of the empire back as a ule, retrained from Joining in the agreetion against the

-Lord Dunmore is decidedly that "homme inversel," of whose existence somewhere in size 18 note corner of the globe Jean Jacques B. 1984 of old 185 ectly convinced. In the full summer and variy autund cipher. Should you chance to light on him than 500 would find a bluff and cheery individual, clothed in sout buckskin, wated on a high Mexican widtle, and welling the cattle driver's whip high stove his need in the Mexican tashion. In late authors and early white pol-will find him highly engaged in superincenter his loc-teries of Durmore, where he sends forth vessels of marclious beauty, all designed by his own hand. It the 188 winter and early sering he returns to arestorfate and gives his combrated concerts at Aberdeen il die. Me fewer than eight members of the regal feath were statuted in the control of the country of the count trusts the orchestral leadership to more but him oil, and no one who beholds him in full dress, with his wis beli-cate haton, can realize the picture of the Newson will? and lasso, or that of the potter's wheel and malich

-Extensive preparations are being made at Madrid for the colebration of the birenbourg full-deron next month. Den Pedro Calderon de la Barca #88 born in 1891. His biographies, from Juan de Vera Tassit I Villarroet, says that he wept herers he was horn-a fact entered at the University of Science at the are of the Here for studied for five pears. At the age of we had begun to write plays, some of which were received with great favor at the Systemist theatres. He entered the mid-tary service at the age of 25, and served them we ancse, and afterward in the Flemish fields of war rears of his life were thus spent. An order from Public V. recalled the poet to court, for the put present with drama for a palace testival. The blue IGEA. Two yours later to they on good the lever, and, having been nothing a least the way made then are not a lever than a regal chaplaner and called him to Matti dramata. The post-died on the 28th | age of 80, and will the congregation of 51 Fer start if all he possessed California, who works 111 counts dramas, in addition to other works, payer emerged of published his plays.